New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Maryland), Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, and they comprised most of the great American cities (New York City, Buffalo, Detroit, Boston, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago). In New York State the Jews formed 16-7 per cent of the population, while New York City alone had a Jewish population of about 2 millions, making about one-third of its inhabitants. In further 34 States the Jews formed 0-4 to 4-0 per cent of the population, and in 14 States 0-2 to 0-4.

(4) DLSTBIBUTION ACCORDING- TO ECONOMIC AND CULTUBAL SPHEEES

The territorial distribution of the Jews greatly influences their economic and cultural life. They form everywhere only a small minority among the population, and have therefore to adapt themselves to the economic structure of their surroundings which they themselves can affect only to a very limited degree, but on the whole have to accept. They are largely merchants and traders, because they had come as such to Europe from the Near East; but the character and size of their business was, and is, determined by the economic and legal conditions of their country of residence. The same is true of cultural conditions; they have in many ways

to assimilate and adapt themselves to their surround-
ings. Even though, since the fourteenth century, the shut-
ting up of the Jews in Western and Central Europe in
special quarters (ghettos) impeded their relations with non-
Jews, these were never completely broken off, and have
again increased since the abolition of the ghettos. Even in
Eastern Europe, owing to compulsory elementary education,
the Yiddish which the Jews have spoken during the last
500 yeaxs, is now losing ground as against the vernacular of
the various countries; and the knowledge of the language